Salaries Continued from Page 21

age salaries are foreign languages, $18,257; fine and applied arts, $18,773; area studies, $18,833, and psychology, $18,874.

Similar differences were found in a survey of 1981-82 salaries at 204 state colleges and universities, the results of which were published last fall. It was conducted by the College and University Personnel Association for the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

According to that survey, new assistant professors in business and management earned average salaries of $22,972, while those in foreign languages earned $17,083.

Allan W. Ostar, president of A.A.S.C.U., says his association compiled the salary data for the first time last year because its members had expressed a desire for more market information.

"Whether we like it or not, there's growing [salary] differentiation," he says. "I wouldn't say anybody's happy about it because in education we don't like to place relative values on one discipline over another."

'Sorry, Class Is Filled'

But colleges have no choice, Mr. Ostar says. "We have to deal with the immediate problem. We have qualified students who want to take a course in computer science, and we have to tell them we're sorry, the class is filled," he says.

At least one dean worries about what will happen if market conditions create surpluses of faculty members where shortages exist now.

"You're going to have problems," says John P. Dolly, dean of the college of education at the University of Wyoming. "You'll be staffed with a bunch of people with outrageously high salaries."

"I think eventually faculty members are going to start pointing at them and saying, 'Hey, we want those salaries, too.' "

Tensions in Montana

At the University of Montana, differences in salaries have already created tension among some faculty members. In December, 1981, the English department protested a plan to make salary adjustments in certain "critical" disciplines with special funds allocated by the state legislature.

The disciplines were business, chemistry, computer science, geology, economics, mathematics, law, and pharmacy.

Merrel D. Clubb, Jr., chairman of the English department, says he and his colleagues recognized that market problems existed in some fields, but they objected to the concept of awarding increases to an entire discipline, regardless of the merit of individual faculty members.

In a letter to the university president that it distributed to all faculty members, the English department noted that people in the "critical" departments "often realize sizeable amounts of added income from consulting and other activities associated with their disciplines.

"They are able to do this because they are benefiting from the name of the university in a way they could not if they were not associated with the university."

On other campuses, however, the question of disciplinary salary differentials has been overshadowed by more pressing economic concerns.

Pay gaps are a "sore point," says Robert J. Korbach, associate professor of economics at the University of North Dakota and a member of the A.A.U.P. compensation committee there. But he says faculty members at North Dakota are devoting their efforts to persuading their financially troubled state to improve faculty salaries in general.

"You don't maintain solidarity if you allow fiefdoms to tear you apart," he says. "There's not enough pie to go around."

Administrators at the University of North Dakota, like many others who use the Oklahoma State salary survey, are primarily interested in how salaries at their university compare with those at other institutions in their region. Alice T. Clark, vice-president for academic affairs, says the university showed up poorly in the most recent survey.

Administrators at North Dakota will use the data, as they have before, in budget presentations to the state legislature, she says. But not all legislators are receptive to comparative salary figures, she adds.

She says their attitude is: "We don't care what happens in the rest of the world. This is North Dakota."

Faculty Salaries by Discipline Group

1982-83 averages at 73 state universities and land-grant colleges

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	New assistant professor *	Instructor	All ranks
Agriculture and natural resources	$34,743	$27,509	$23,183	$23,103	$17,277	$29,723
Architecture and environmental design	36,321	28,551	22,887	21,100	19,545	29,329
Area studies	35,323	26,445	21,169	18,833	18,173	28,757
Biological sciences	37,698	28,271	23,679	22,305	17,985	31,658
Business and management	41,647	32,844	28,304	28,319	20,372	33,841
Communications	35,139	27,241	22,143	21,155	17,345	27,127
Computer and information sciences	41,791	32,288	27,739	26,233	21,118	32,834
Education	34,912	27,314	21,828	20,776	18,018	27,998
Engineering	40,619	31,534	27,644	27,429	19,747	34,827
Fine and applied arts	33,036	25,232	20,023	18,773	16,578	26,203
Foreign languages	36,165	26,142	20,607	18,257	17,670	27,288
Health professions	41,913	32,007	26,236	26,610	20,686	31,401
Home economics	35,617	27,615	22,557	22,522	17,888	25,990
Interdisciplinary studies	37,373	26,946	21,167	21,316	18,515	27,890
Law	50,447	37,157	33,282	31,738	23,619	45,123
Letters	35,824	25,987	20,385	18,858	15,826	27,020
Library science	37,268	29,066	23,226	21,945	19,746	30,309
Mathematics	38,390	28,045	22,269	21,453	17,019	30,757
Physical sciences	38,826	28,381	23,130	22,208	18,343	33,422
Psychology	37,718	27,169	20,983	18,874	19,371	30,505
Public affairs and services	38,092	29,612	23,530	22,301	19,612	29,856
Social sciences	37,498	27,394	21,763	20,643	18,729	30,070
Technical and occupational curriculums	36,002	—	23,271	18,351	18,392	25,221
All disciplines	$38,126	$28,550	$23,677	$22,991	$18,597	$30,631

* Includes only those hired for the first time in the fall of 1982.
— Data not available.

SOURCE: OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Major demonstrations will be staged at four primate-research centers to protest alleged abuses of laboratory animals. Story on Page 3.

The University of Utah, site of the first successful implant of a plastic heart, is becoming a leader in other areas of scientific and biomedical research, as well. Story on Page 4.

The Navy and the University of Rochester are caught in a dispute over who should name the president of the Center for Naval Analysis. Story on Page 9.

The Supreme Court has ruled that employees charging job bias need not offer proof of an intention to discriminate. Story on Page 9.

Harvard University is investigating an alleged case of scientific fraud involving arthritis research performed at one of its affiliated hospitals. Story on Page 11.

Experiments with the three-point goal and the "shot clock" in college basketball will continue. Story on Page 15.

Lecturing skills, though not a priority for many professors, are easily improved. Story on Page 19.

Elie Wiesel, who has spent most of his life witnessing to the horrors of the Holocaust, is the author of one recently published book and the subject of another. Story on Page 21.

China has canceled all cultural and sports exchanges with the United States in response to an American decision to grant asylum to a Chinese tennis player. Story on Page 17.

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Higher Education Now Big Business for Big Business

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

Higher education has become big business for big business.

As corporations have assumed greater responsibility for the education of their employees, they have begun to establish their own colleges and universities. About 400 business sites now include a building labeled "college," "university," "institute," or "education center," according to industry estimates.

Many corporate educational institutions offer the same range of courses available at traditional colleges. However, company programs are more likely to use a different format, such as the "short course" or "self-paced module."

Some of the company colleges admit students who are not employees.

Recently, a few have begun to offer traditional graduate programs. They have received approval from state education agencies—and, in some cases, regional accrediting agencies—to offer advanced academic degrees.

As a group, the institutions cover a wide spectrum of the corporate world and provide education and training for millions of people. Some examples:

▶ The Bell System Center for Technical Education, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's national management-training center in Illinois, offers programs to about 30,000 students each year, not all of them Bell employees. Since the residential campus was established in 1968, it has provided programs ranging in length from three days to four weeks for 250,000 students from the system's 23 operating, research, and manufacturing companies. The center has a staff of 500 administrators, faculty members, and curriculum specialists. In 1980 A.T.&T. spent about $1.7-billion for employee education at the center and other locations.

▶ NCR Corporation, a manufacturer of information-processing systems for business, offers instruction to more than 100,000 employees a year at its Corporate Education Center in Ohio, at other sites in the United States, and at locations in 120 other countries. The corporation, which was formerly called the National Cash Register Company, maintains the Computer Science Institute for engineers, sales staff members, and other professional personnel, and the Management College and Career Development Center for corporate executives. About 800 instructors teach the education center's 650 courses.

▶ Arthur D. Little's Management Education Institute, a subsidiary of the management-consulting firm, has 57 students this year in a program leading to a master's degree in the science of management. Since it was established in 1971, it has awarded 674 such degrees to students from 49 countries. Students pay $11,000 for an 11-month program that includes courses in economics and industrial development, in-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

U.S. Tells Colleges Not to Force Students to Show Draft Papers

By JANET HOOK

WASHINGTON

Colleges should not require students to disclose whether or not they have registered for the draft when they apply for federal grants and loans, the Education Department says.

The agency set that policy in light of a court order temporarily barring the enforcement of a new law linking draft registration and eligibility for federal aid.

Moving to clear up confusion about the application of an injunction issued last month in Minnesota, Education Department officials last week were preparing to send an advisory letter to colleges based on a conclusion by government lawyers that the order affects colleges and universities nationwide.

Judge Donald D. Alsop of the U.S. District Court for Minnesota issued the injunction, pending the outcome of a case before him that challenges the constitutionality of the law barring draft-age men from receiving federal financial aid if they have failed to register with the Selective Service.

Since the injunction was issued, questions have been raised about whether the ban meant that colleges should not even continue to prepare to administer the new law.

The registration requirement applies to grants and loans made for college terms beginning after June 30. Many colleges are now accepting financial-aid applications for the summer and fall terms.

To avoid delays later this year, some institutions have already begun asking students to sign forms certifying that they have registered for the draft or stating why they are not required to do so. The Education Department itself has already sent out some 1.4 million forms to Pell Grant applicants that include questions about the students' draft-registration status.

Question of Contempt

Lawyers for the Minnesota students who filed the suit against the registration requirement have contended that requiring students to fill out those forms violates Judge Alsop's injunction.

Fearing that the government might be found in contempt of court, Justice Department lawyers have concluded that colleges should be told they cannot compel students to fill out the part of the aid application referring to their registration status, said James W. Moore, director of student-aid programs in the Education Department.

Students may voluntarily provide the information, Mr. Moore said. But colleges should not delay processing the applications of those who choose not to do so. The letter being prepared last week by the Education Department also advises colleges to provide students with full information about the status of the registration requirement.

Put Education at Top of U.S. Agenda, 51 Leaders Urge

NEW YORK

In an attempt to get education back on the government's priority list, 51 leaders in higher education, science, government, industry, labor, and philanthropy have joined in recommending federal action to meet the "educational needs of a new American economy heavily based on science and technology."

Their statement of those needs and a set of general guidelines for federal legislation, announced here last week, grew out of a conference of the leaders called by Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., of North Carolina and David A. Hamburg, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

"Education must move to the top of the national agenda if the nation is to prosper," said the statement drawn up at the conference.

The conferees, in calling for "dramatic improvement" in the country's entire educational system, urged a national effort comparable to that inspired by the Soviet Union's launching of the first space satellite in 1957.

'Powerful Lever for Reform'

"The economic challenge from Japan and other countries is the modern sputnik," the conference statement said, "a powerful lever for the reform and support of education.

"Indeed, the conference concluded that the present economic challenge is more profound than sputnik and as fundamental as the change from an agrarian to an industrial economy after the Civil War."

The conferees emphasized that they were calling for a program much broader than an expansion of graduate enrollment in science and engineering.

"A crash program to produce more scientists and engineers without attention to the general population is shortsighted," the statement said. "General scientific literacy for citizenship is just as important to the future of the nation as the production of high-level experts.

"But concentration on the former to the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

College Republicans Assail Use of Student Fees to Back Activists

New GOP campaign aims at ending compulsory financing for campus-based public-interest research groups

WASHINGTON

"To compel a man to furnish funds for the propagation of ideas he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical," said Thomas Jefferson in 1777.

That logic has become the battle cry of the College Republican National Committee, which has mounted a major campaign against student groups that are financed through the collection of student-activity fees.

Jack Abramoff, national chairman of the committee, said in a telephone interview last week that 50-page booklets had been distributed to College Republican National Committee chapters around the country decrying alleged financing abuse by the student-activist groups, officially called public-interest research groups, or PIRG's.

The booklets suggest a strategy for combating the groups, some of which advocate such diverse causes as homosexual rights and environmental protection.

Mr. Abramoff said his organization was "opposed to compulsory funding of political advocacy, abuse of student consumers, and the denial of students' rights to choose which political causes they support."

Public-interest research groups have chapters on 160 college campuses in 26 states and get their financing from money collected as activity fees. The fees support a variety of campus activities, and the allocation of the money is determined by elected student-government associations, by student referenda, or, in a few cases, by college administrations.

Mr. Abramoff said that even when a majority of students decide to finance a particular campus group, "it is still denying a minority of students their Constitutional rights."

He also rejected the general policy that allows students to claim refunds of fees for uses they disagree with, saying it "places a burden on the dissenters and also forces them to disclose their ideology."

The personification of the public-interest research groups that are being attacked is Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate who inspired the groups.

Nader Blames Reaganites

Mr. Nader, in a telephone interview last week, said the college Republicans were interested in the elimination of all student organizations with which conservative Republicans might disagree, especially those supported by student fees. "This is clearly a political attack by Reaganites who are using college Republicans as a front. They are not just after PIRG's; they are after student newspapers whose editorials they might not like and civil-rights groups and student-education groups."

He accused the college Republicans of having covert ties with the Republican National Committee and with large corporations that are opposed to many of the positions advocated by public-interest research groups, but he added that student groups "have every right to organize their own activities subject to approval by an [college] administration, whether it is political or anything."

"This is an authoritarian move by the college Republicans," he said. "What they cannot tolerate is the way student elections have come out. Instead of trying to reverse student elections, they are trying to destroy the whole system. If it were on a national scale, it would be considered tyranny."

William I. Greener, III, director of communications for the Republican National Committee, denied Mr. Nader's accusations.

"It certainly is uncharacteristic of Mr. Nader to make accusations that are so poorly researched," he said. "The relationship, historically, between us and the college Republicans is no closer than that which exists between his organization and the PIRG's. I just regret he would make such a stupid statement."

Funds from National Committee

Mr. Greener said the college Republicans are an independent affiliate of the national committee, but the two organizations agree that particular points of view should not be financed by involuntary contributions.

The PIRG's "have the right to pursue whatever view they might want," he said, "but they should not be allowed the capacity to carry forward their argument with funds received non-voluntarily."

The national committee did provide the college Republicans with "less than $100,000" this year, Mr. Greener said.

It gave the organization more in previous years, he said.

As of last week, Mr. Abramoff said, challenges of public-interest research groups had begun at about 70 colleges and universities.

Lawsuits have been filed against public-interest research groups at Rutgers University and at the State University of New York by members of the college Republicans, Mr. Abramoff said, and college Republicans at other colleges are being encouraged to seek legal relief if student financing of such groups continues.

—CHARLES S. FARRELL

FACT–FILE

U.S. Funds for Colleges and Universities

The top 100 institutions in total federal obligations for fiscal 1981

Institution	Research and development (a) Amount	Rank	Total federal obligations (a) Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U. (b)	$363,429,000	1	$378,608,000	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	146,035,000	2	164,782,000	2
Howard U. (c)	7,996,000	117	153,335,000	3
U. of Washington	99,965,000	4	128,147,000	4
Stanford U.	106,073,000	3	125,645,000	5
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	86,918,000	8	115,517,000	6
U. of California, Los Angeles	95,210,000	5	112,650,000	7
Harvard U.	87,830,000	7	106,361,000	8
U. of California, San Diego	91,403,000	6	101,718,000	9
U. of Minnesota	72,001,000	14	100,383,000	10
Cornell U.	72,671,000	13	100,345,000	11
Columbia U., Main Division	83,659,000	9	99,084,000	12
U. of Michigan	73,999,000	11	94,118,000	13
U. of Pennsylvania	76,136,000	10	93,655,000	14
Yale U.	73,526,000	12	88,084,000	15
U. of California, San Francisco	64,814,000	15	82,156,000	16
U. of California, Berkeley	64,065,000	16	77,966,000	17
Pennsylvania State U. (d)	47,099,000	21	72,603,000	18
U. of Illinois, Urbana	53,580,000	19	69,993,000	19
Ohio State U.	42,899,000	26	68,462,000	20
U. of Chicago	53,992,000	18	63,565,000	21
U. of Colorado	46,146,000	22	63,158,000	22
Washington U.	54,170,000	17	62,557,000	23
Michigan State U.	34,000,000	37	60,617,000	24
U. of Southern California	49,221,000	20	59,597,000	25
Duke U.	44,287,000	23	54,189,000	26
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	38,447,000	30	52,815,000	27
U. of Rochester	42,983,000	25	52,599,000	28
New York U.	40,636,000	28	52,138,000	29
Texas A&M U.	34,398,000	36	51,938,000	30
Gallaudet College (d)	560,000	270	51,204,000	31
U. of Texas, Austin	43,756,000	24	50,955,000	32
Purdue U.	36,549,000	32	50,523,000	33
Yeshiva U.	42,590,000	27	49,804,000	34
U. of Pittsburgh	38,512,000	29	49,291,000	35
U. of Arizona	36,308,000	33	47,700,000	36
U. of Utah	38,163,000	31	47,520,000	37
U. of Florida	30,845,000	43	46,247,000	38
U. of Iowa	35,300,000	34	45,251,000	39
Indiana U.	29,276,000	45	44,662,000	40
Case Western Reserve U.	33,744,000	38	41,429,000	41
U. of Miami	28,956,000	46	40,803,000	42
Boston U.	27,019,000	51	39,754,000	43
Northwestern U.	32,446,000	41	39,541,000	44
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	29,970,000	44	39,389,000	45
U. of California, Davis	31,757,000	42	38,158,000	46
Baylor College of Medicine	35,062,000	35	37,921,000	47
Georgia Institute of Technology	33,116,000	39	37,188,000	48
California Institute of Technology	32,959,000	40	35,932,000	49
U. of Maryland, College Park	27,313,000	50	35,914,000	50
Oregon State U.	27,669,000	47	35,148,000	51
Vanderbilt U.	$27,426,000	49	$33,916,000	52
Inter American U. of Puerto Rico, San German	0	—	33,522,000	53
U. of Connecticut	22,196,000	55	33,139,000	54
Rutgers U.	18,011,000	68	33,139,000	55
U. of Tennessee, Knoxville	19,933,000	62	32,768,000	56
U. of Cincinnati	18,766,000	67	32,550,000	57
Louisiana State U.	19,005,000	65	32,069,000	58
U. of Virginia	24,333,000	52	31,740,000	59
New Mexico State U.	11,759,000	94	31,274,000	60
U. of New Mexico	18,976,000	66	30,455,000	61
U. of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas	23,911,000	53	29,442,000	62
North Carolina State U., Raleigh	16,758,000	73	29,339,000	63
U. of Kentucky	12,875,000	90	29,157,000	64
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	27,633,000	48	29,097,000	65
U. of Missouri, Columbia	14,477,000	84	28,900,000	66
Colorado State U.	21,487,000	57	28,879,000	67
Princeton U.	23,888,000	54	28,402,000	68
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	20,629,000	58	27,280,000	69
U. of Maryland Baltimore Professional Schools	20,414,000	60	27,121,000	70
U. of Massachusetts, Amherst	15,131,000	80	26,873,000	71
Virginia Poly. Inst. & St. U.	16,449,000	75	26,488,000	72
Temple U.	14,678,000	82	26,241,000	73
U. of Georgia	17,045,000	72	26,240,000	74
U. of Kansas	17,205,000	71	25,552,000	75
Carnegie-Mellon U.	21,915,000	56	25,434,000	76
U. of California, Irvine	20,614,000	59	25,059,000	77
Virginia Commonwealth U.	16,713,000	74	24,285,000	78
City U. of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	19,874,000	63	23,519,000	79
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	19,602,000	64	22,377,000	80
U. of Illinois Medical Center, Chicago	12,931,000	88	21,982,000	81
George Washington U.	14,503,000	83	21,963,000	82
Iowa St. U. of Sci. & Tech.	10,396,000	102	21,942,000	83
Emory U.	17,374,000	70	21,927,000	84
Rockefeller U.	19,952,000	61	21,767,000	85
Wayne State U.	12,582,000	92	21,350,000	86
Tufts U.	15,642,000	78	20,935,000	87
Utah St. U.	15,412,000	79	20,859,000	88
Brown U.	16,020,000	77	20,783,000	89
State U. of New York, Buffalo	16,224,000	76	19,959,000	90
Washington State U.	12,896,000	89	19,599,000	91
U. of Vermont & State Agricultural College	11,950,000	93	18,960,000	92
U. of Dayton	15,049,000	81	18,672,000	93
U. of Nebraska, Lincoln	11,108,000	97	18,557,000	94
Georgetown U.	10,327,000	103	18,505,000	95
U. of Texas Cancer Center	17,789,000	69	18,459,000	96
Syracuse U.	10,689,000	98	18,161,000	97
U. of California, Santa Barbara	12,688,000	91	17,620,000	98
Oklahoma State U.	7,028,000	127	17,206,000	99
Mississippi State U.	6,537,000	133	16,669,000	100
U.S. total	**$4,409,143,000**		**$7,718,994,000**	

(a) Amounts shown represent total obligations from 14 federal agencies that accounted for over 95 per cent of all federal obligations to universities and colleges in the United States and for 99 per cent of all federal obligations to such institutions for research and development. These proportions may not apply to all individual institutions, some of which receive significant amounts of their financing from agencies not included in the survey, such as the Department of Justice, the Veterans Administration, and the Smithsonian Institution. Amounts shown represent awards to individual institutions. Awards to the administrative offices of university systems are excluded from institutional totals because final allocation of funds is unknown, but are included in "U.S. total."

(b) Data for Johns Hopkins U. include $238-million obligated to the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a federally financed research-and-development center until fiscal 1978.

(c) Howard U. and Gallaudet C. receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses; their relative rankings thus reflect the magnitude of their non-science programs.

(d) Data for Pennsylvania State University include $12-million obligated to the Applied Research Laboratory, considered a federally funded research and development center until fiscal 1978.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION